

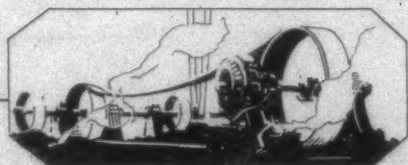
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919

NUMBER 7



Makes a water-tight
splice that holds
until you cut it open!

**Bradford
WATERPROOF
Leather Belt Cement**

The BRADFORD BELTING Co.
200 Walnut St. Cincinnati, Ohio

SOUTHERN BRANCH:
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Labor Development Loom Efficiency Pay Roll Conservation

are all provided by the use of

NORTHROP LOOMS

Trade-Mark

which may be operated by Weavers of less experience turning out under certain conditons 100 per cent or more of
theoretical mill-time product

AND

Better goods at a saving of 50 to 75 per cent of the labor cost of weaving, compared with common looms

Southern Office
188 South Forsyth Street Atlanta Georgia

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DRAPER CORPORATION
HOPEDALE MASSACHUSETTS

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American Dyestuffs in 1919

THIS COMPANY was founded to provide America with a permanent dye-stuff industry. Its predecessors were the pioneers in American color production. The war brought not only the opportunity but the necessity for the development of this accumulated experience. Upon this experience has been built a structure in personnel and in equipment not bettered by any European works.

The obligation resting upon us during the war was to produce quantity. The emergency needs of the Government and of the textile industry demanded first attention. The building of our immense plants had to go on hand in hand. Today we are producing some 60 intermediate products and over 160 different colors. Type for type these products are as fine in quality as any ever imported.

Primarily and logically, the American coal-tar color industry is a servant of the great American textile manufacturers, whose annual product runs into the hundreds of millions. It is the needs of the great army of textile consumers that we serve. It is the voice of the textile manufacturer to whom we listen. It is because the great American investment in textile manufacture must be insured against loss for all time, that an American dye-stuff industry has been born to serve the Government with explosives of war, and with colors for textiles and allied industries in both peace and war.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.

Main Sales Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York

Southern Office and Warehouse
236 West First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 650,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor	Less Change of Setting
Extra Strength of Yarn	Reduced Cost of Spinning
Less Waste	One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls
Greater Production	Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.
Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
Indian Orchard, Mass.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills

Complete and accurate information relative to
Southern Textile Mills

Pocket Size—Price \$1.50 Clark Pub. Co., Charlotte, N. C.



FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.



"THIS BELT HAS RUN A QUARTER of a CENTURY"
says the Belt Man

It's on a countershaft drive and has seen all sorts of hard service for more than twenty-five years, and it's still good for more. Who made it? Why it's a Phoenix Belt, made by the New York Leather Belting people—and a tougher, more durable belt never hugged a pulley. Its been carrying a full load, too—and it isn't burnt or cracked anywhere. A little worn, to be sure, but still good for service. That sort of service is not unusual from Phoenix belts bearing the N. Y. L. B. trademark. The reason is simple—absolutely first quality center stock cut from finest steer hides—made into belting by men who have been building good leather belting all their lives.

Look for the trademark of the New York Leather Belting Company on every roll of belting that you buy. It is your guarantee of dependable service—and economical operation
Look for THE trademark

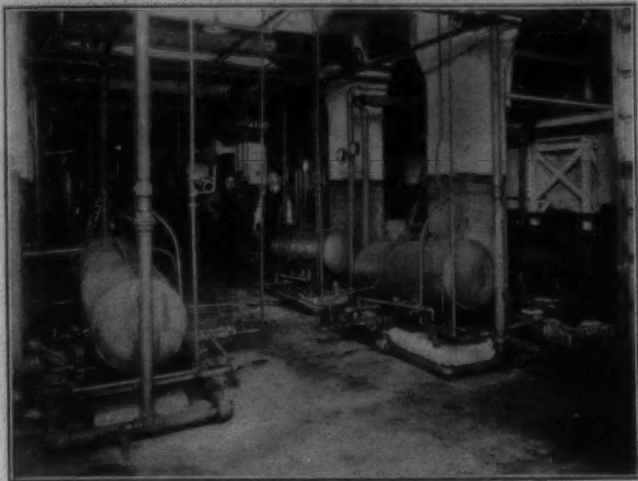
NEW YORK LEATHER BELTING CO.

Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Leather Strapping and Specialties
Kent Avenue & South 11th Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chicago Branch: 32 So. Jefferson St.
Dealers in principal cities of the United States.

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FARNSWORTH MACHINES NOW SPEEDING "OVER THE TOP"



An interior view of an up-to-date plant "Farnsworth Equipped", showing machines draining paper machines, heating systems, fan-coil heaters, steam apparatus, etc., and pumping it under pressure at high temperature.

200,000 H. P. Farnsworth Closed System Coal-Savers helping to win fight against waste of heat units.

Steam plants are saving from 1 to 10 tons of coal per day by use of the Farnsworth Closed Systems. Letters of recommendation and hundreds of endorsements of satisfied owners and engineers are proof of the value of Farnsworth Forced Steam Circulation Systems and the Farnsworth Duplex Boiler Feed Pump,

"The greatest Coal Saver ever offered the steam plant"

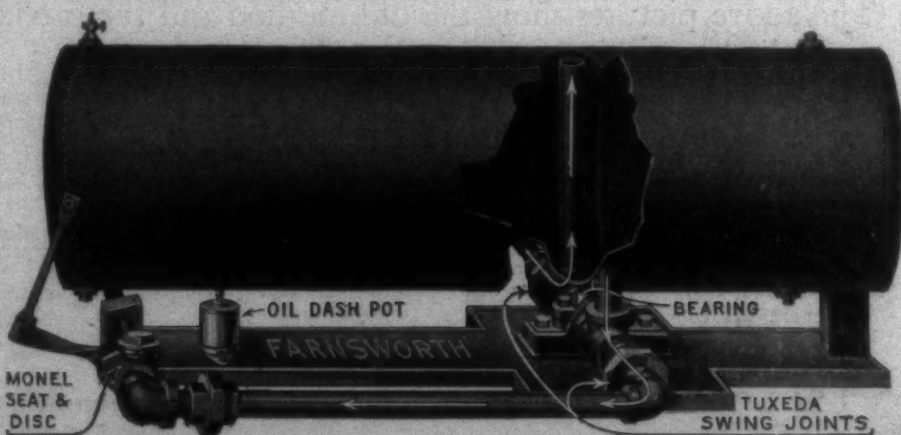
Why Farnsworth Machines Excel In Service

1. Because they conserve the heat units in the condensation.
2. Provide better heating or drying by clearing the water out of the heating system or heated apparatus.
3. Pull a vacuum on sluggish return lines, clear the water and provide a free circulation of steam.
4. In addition to pulling a vacuum, the condensation is held under pressure and pumped under pressure directly into the boiler at a high temperature.
5. Eliminate piston or centrifugal type boiler feed pumps, feed water heaters, vacuum pumps, receiving tanks, floor space for the above mentioned, considerable piping, pipe covering, lubricating oils, packing, etc.
6. Feed water into boilers much hotter than pumps can or will handle it.
7. Prevent loss of heat units going up the vent pipe from receiving tanks.
8. Prevent loss of heat units going down the sewer from the overflow pipe of the average low pressure open feed water heater.
9. Use 75 to 90% less steam than a piston or centrifugal type pump.
10. Feed condensation from high pressure traps, coils or heated apparatus directly into the boiler at a temperature over 300 degrees.
11. Create better circulation through heating system or heated apparatus so that less back pressure can be carried on the exhaust line of the engine.
12. Provide closed system and drains condensate under pressure so that no heat units are lost by reducing pressure before the water enters the boiler.
13. Drain vacuum systems, eliminates the vacuum pump and the necessity of operating high pressure boilers on vacuum systems.
14. Pull a higher vacuum on heating systems than any vacuum pump.
15. Uses 90% less than vacuum pumps.

Trap Problem Solved by Farnsworth Machine

Use it in place of number of your small traps—note simplicity of Farnsworth Machine

The machine shown below handles all the water that will flow to it. It has big inlet and big outlet valve. No wire-draw valve, either full open or tightly closed. No working parts inside—nothing outside except what shown. Use this in place of a number of small traps. It draws large volumes of condensate. When the tank fills with condensate it automatically opens a heavy, rugged ball-valve which blows the dirt, sediment and scale straight through. **BUY THIS MACHINE BY THE AMOUNT OF WATER IT HANDLES AND IT IS THE CHEAPEST MACHINE ON THE MARKET.**



Write For Descriptive Literature.

FARNSWORTH COMPANY

Engineers and Manufacturers of Condensation Pumps, 218 Washington Street, CONSHOHOCKEN, Penna.

CANADIAN FAIRBANKS MORSE CO.
Sole Manufacturers and Distributors for Canada.

FAIRBANKS MORSE COMPANY, INC.
Sole Agents and Distributors, Pacific Coast.

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A Comparison in Weighing Methods

"The Old Way" and "The Kron Way"

The above pictures show the old method and the modern method of weighing cotton as applied to a Southern warehouse.

Compare the Difference in Labor—With "The Old Way" there are three men engaged at the scale, with truckers waiting for their turn; whereas with "The Kron Way" there is only one man at the scale and the truckers are kept moving as fast as he can take down the weight.

Compare the Service Rendered—With "The Old Way" you will find the usual possibilities of errors and mistakes, which are entirely eliminated by "The Kron Way" because there are no loose weights or sliding poises to be handled and added together, as every load is indicated instantaneously on the Kron dial.

Compare the Difference in Cost—With "The Old Way" you have two more men on the platform than with "The Kron Way." Then there is the difference in time saved where truckers have to

wait and where they are kept moving. The difference in cost can readily be figured, at the present rate of labor, showing a substantial saving when using Kron Scales.

The scale shown in the lower picture is the **Kron Portable Cotton Bale Scale** which has proven such a complete success because it withstands the roughest usage in the hardest service and can be wheeled about to any part of the plant, as desired.

Kron Scales are made in types and capacities to meet every requirement. Weighing on a Kron, all you have to do is to put the load on the platform and look at the dial.

"Load and Look"

Write for complete information

This Applies to Every Industry—Every Commodity that has to be Weighed.

AMERICAN KRON SCALE COMPANY

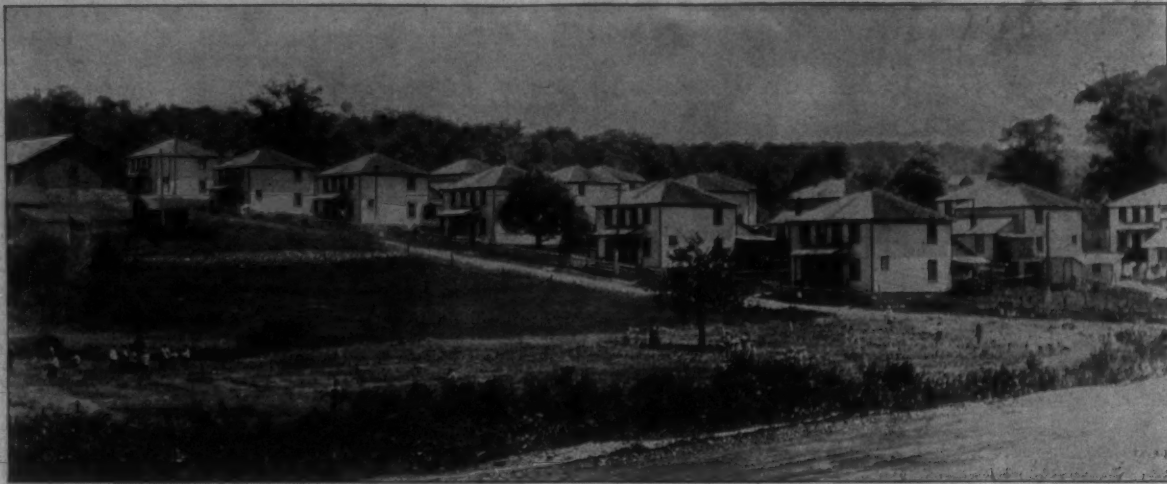
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Branch Offices and Service Stations in Principal Cities

CANADIAN KRON SCALE COMPANY, MONTREAL, CANADA

SEE OUR EXHIBIT
at the third
Southern Textile Exposition
Greenville, S. C., May 5th to 10th
SPACES 281, 282, 283, and 284

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The Price You Pay—

The initial expenditure per house for painting varies according to cost and quality of materials.

The labor charge for application changes but little.

But—the expenditure per year, over a certain period—the ultimate cost for maintenance and protection of your houses, is dependent so much upon quality of paint used.

Use

DEGRACO HOUSE PAINTS

For

Long Service—Adequate Protection—Low Yearly Paint Costs

Service records in the textile field have proven their worth
—their use is the best investment in the long run.

Write for our complete Color Book.

DETROIT GRAPHITE COMPANY

MAKERS OF

Paints in all Colors for all Purposes

108 Twelfth Street

DETROIT, U. S. A.

OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

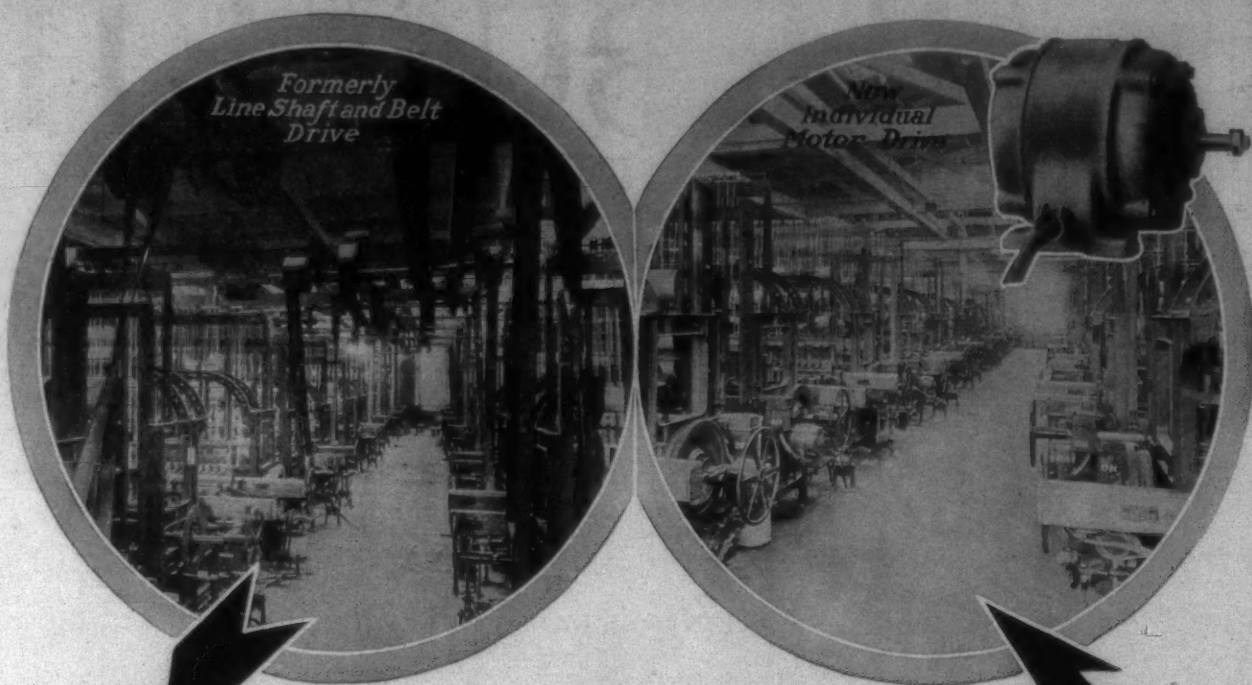
DEGRACO

HOUSE PAINTS

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DEGRACO PRODUCTS

Superior Graphite Paint
A metal protective coating.
Degraco House Paint and Varnish
Sea-White
The pure white oil paint for industrial interiors.
Degraco Brick and Concrete Paints
Degraco-Tone
An interior flat wall finish.
Degraco Gas Holder Paint
Anti-Aqua
A damp-proof coating.
Degracolin
Concrete floor hardener.
Degraco
Acid Resisting Paints
Machinery Greases
Flux Machine Oils
Iron Filler
Wood Preservative
Pipe Joint Cement
Boiler Graphite
Lubricating Graphite
Special Paints for Special Purposes



John Sidebotham, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., has made the complete change to

Individual Motor-Drive

All lineshafting, hangers and belts have been removed, **ADDITIONAL MACHINES INSTALLED**, and all more compactly and more conveniently arranged. Westinghouse Textile Motors were installed on all machines.

**A 24% reduction in the annual power bill with
a 19% increase in production**

HERE ARE THE FIGURES:

	Engine	Individual Motor-drive	Saving Effectuated	Production Increased
Annual Power Bill	\$7127.	\$5395.	\$1732.	
Annual production per loom	4160	4940		780

NET COST OF THE ELECTRIC INSTALLATION \$15181.00

Westinghouse Textile Engineers are prepared to give you the benefit of a broad experience in the solution of your power and production problems.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

FROM MECHANICAL-TO **W** INDIVIDUAL-MOTOR-DRIVE
WESTINGHOUSE
Westinghouse

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

VOLUME XVII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919

NUMBER 7

Choate Describes German Dyestuff Control

Buffalo. — Seeking independence from Germany, the dye chemists attending the convention of the American Chemical Society formed an organization to be known as the Dye Division of the American Chemical Society. Dr. J. M. Reese, of Philadelphia, is the president of the division. On account of the many different uses for chemistry various divisions, such as physical and inorganic, were formed.

A delegate from Norway, so far as could be learned, Olaf Hierson, of Christiansand, came the farthest to attend the convention. There are delegates from Arizona, New Mexico, California and Texas and other Southern states.

In the fight to stop Germany's domination of the world's dye and chemical industries American inventive genius has won a great victory, judging from exhibits now on display in the Technical High School as part of the exhibits of the convention.

"American dye makers can now compete with the Germans in every respect save that of price," said Dr. L. J. Mates, educational director of Schoelkopf interests. "We look to the government to give us tariff protection that will enable us to reap the benefits of the successful efforts of the last five years."

Coal for Colors.

"Germany made good dye and also poor dye before the war. Today at our Buffalo plant we are making from coal tar 168 colors, all of which have been shown by tests to be absolutely fast and meeting every requirement. From coal tar the Germans were making 900 coal tar colors, and they were sending 450 of these colors to the United States. Americans haven't had time to duplicate all these colors but they will do it in due time."

By a new process American manufacturers are producing overcoat and blanket cloth from old rags, carbonized and dyed with American dyes. Belief is being expressed by chemists attending the convention that Germany can never again produce dyes so cheaply as before the war. Wages have doubled and tripled and materials cost much more. With tariff protection the American industries can successfully compete with their former industrial rivals, experts agree.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., of the Chemical Foundation, described to the members of the American

Chemical Society the supreme control that the Germans had over the dye industry in this country. He said in part:

"At the outset we were in a state of lamentable ignorance. None of us knew dyes from inks, or sulfonacids from sulphuric acid. We know little more now of the technical side of the industry; but thanks to the patriotic labors of many of you gentlemen (notably your past president, Dr. Herty), who sacrificed no end of time and toil in the herculean task of educating us, we finally learned enough to understand and piece together the main facts in the vast masses of information which were placed before us."

"Of course, we instantly saw that the whole industry was permeated with German influence, that German chemists were ubiquitous, and that the myth of their superiority had been so industriously propagated that it had become almost an article of the American business faith. Most people (especially those who knew nothing about it) thought that nothing chemically good could come out of any other country than Germany. Nevertheless, there was a surprising lack of apparent German ownership. The law required, under stringent penalties, immediate report of all such property, yet months after the passage of the act only a negligible few of such reports had been filed. The Hun ownership seemed to have evaporated. This, however, did not stop Mr. Palmer or Mr. Garvan for an instant. They commenced to dig, and called me in to man one of the shovels, and in the end we rooted out a mass of hidden property sufficient to have gravely endangered the industry if it had remained undiscovered."

"From the first our efforts were centered on the dye industry. The other branches of the profession, except that of pharmaceuticals, which was closely allied with dyes, seemed as a whole safe and genuinely American, and while we did eventually detect and take over a few large concerns in this field—like for instance the Heyden Chemical Works—it did not worry us. The dye industry, however, did. Our national manufacture in this line had been for years a puny and delicate infant, wholly at the mercy of the Hun. It had been allowed to do no more than finish or assemble German intermediates, and though, since August, 1914, its growth had

been phenomenal, we felt that its hold on life was of the feeblest. No one could study it as we did, for even a single day, without seeing that it was indispensable to other industries producing billions of dollars worth of goods each year; that it only could insure to us, in year, adequate supplies of explosives, and that it alone offered in any by its immense research requirements, insurance of the progress of the country in industrial and medical science. No one could see it as we saw it without coming to believe that it was perhaps the most essential of all the key or pivotal industries. The dye industry therefore had the most and the best of our efforts."

"We found, of course, that the production of coal tar dyes was practically a German world monopoly. Starting with every advantage, cheap raw material, cheap labor, above all cheap chemists, government subsidies, transportation at or below cost, and close co-operation with the universities, the German makers had made a determined and successful effort to enslave the whole world to German dyes. They had stuck at nothing. Combined, as our law forbids us to combine, in two strong cartels, they had deliberately assaulted, with intent to kill, every nascent foreign dye industry—including ours. Wherever anyone started making anything that would be useful in dyemaking they instantly cut its price in half. Protected in their high prices at home, and amply strong financially, they could afford to take severe losses for the short time required to drive out the newcomer, after which they could quickly recoup by doubling the original price. Where this method was unavailable they used full-line forcing, refusing to sell their patented colors except to those who would buy their other goods. Added to this was incessant, unlimited, bare-faced graft—the wholesale bribery of dyers. Finally in 1916 the two cartels, with all the outside large concerns, had combined to one gigantic trust, which issued new securities to double its capital, and united companies whose assets totaled half a billion dollars. This monstrosity was organized avowedly to fight to win back the export trade. Its production is so huge that it must win or go bankrupt. How it will fight we now know. Its share in the war after the war will be utterly ruthless. The American

industry must be helped or it will be 'spurious versenkt.'

"The strength of the trust lay in its largest six members—Bayer, Badische, Berlin, Hoechst, Kalle and Cassella. Each had a flourishing agency corporation here. Three of these: Bayer, Berlin and Kalle, early reported themselves as German owned. The other three did not. Investigation, however, showed actual German ownership in all, and in its course revealed nearly all the pet methods of Hun camouflage."

"First, and easiest to deal with, was the pretended transfer of stock, by which stock really German-owned passed on the books to dummies in this country. This was generally shown up as soon as the real contract was developed, since it always turned out to leave the alleged Hun seller of the stock everything he had before the sale. More difficult was the oral option method under which the stock was placed originally in American hands, subject to purchase on nominal terms at will. More difficult still, was the outright secret trust, which like the option, left the stock in apparently American hands from the first, but held for the Germans. In some such cases we proved the trust and Hun ownership only after an accounting, which showed that unless such ownership existed, the president of the company had robbed his stockholders, paying over to Germans money, which on the face of the books, belonged to the record owners of shares. Most difficult of all was an underground method, peculiarly Hunish, discovered in the companies which reported at the outset. These surrendered with such ease as to put us on our guard, and eventually we found, in the case of Bayer, that the Hun officers of the American company had all arrangements made for scuttling their abandoned craft and piping all its cargo of business to a new company, which they had bought with its money. This was detected just in time, and the new concern was seized and sold with the old."

"But if I should try to tell you half the methods of fraud and trickery which we had to combat, this meeting would not be over in time for next year's to begin. Hun methods for business were like Hun methods in war. Either could be deduced from the other; and neither knew any limit of decency or self respect."

(Continued on page 24.)

COTTON MILL CALCULATIONS

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by THOMAS NELSON

CLOTH CALCULATIONS.

To find average counts of warp when more than one counts of warp are used.

Rule 16. Divide the number of ends of each kind by its own count. Add the results and divide into the total number of ends.

Example 16. A cloth is made which contains the following yarns:

1860 ends of 60; 980 ends of 45; 540 ends of 2/20.

What are the average warp counts.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1860 \div 60 = 31 \\ 980 \div 45 = 21.77 \\ 1080 \div 20 = 54 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3920 \\ 106.77 \end{array}$$

$$3920 \div 106.77 = 36.71 \text{ average warp counts.}$$

(When ply yarns are used in calculations for average counts, the number of single yarns are usually considered.)

To find average counts in cloth when more than one counts of warp is used, also picks per inch and counts of filling.

Rule. Obtain average sley. Divide average sley by average warp counts. Divide number of picks per inch by counts of filling. Add the results together and divide into the sum of sley and picks.

Example. A cloth is made from the following yarns:

1860 ends of 60; 980 ends of 45; 540 ends of 2/20.

80 picks per inch of 70.

Cloth width, 28 inches.

What are the average counts?

$$1860 + 980 + 1080 = 3920 \text{ ends.}$$

$$3920 \div 28 = 140 \text{ average sley.}$$

$$1860 \div 60 = 31$$

$$980 \div 45 = 21.77$$

$$1080 \div 20 = 54$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3920 \\ 106.77 \end{array}$$

$$3920 \div 106.77 = 36.71 \text{ average warp counts.}$$

$$140 \div 36.71 = 3.813$$

$$80 \div 75 = 1.066$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 220 \\ 4.879 \end{array}$$

$$220 \div 4.879 = 45.09 \text{ average counts in cloth.}$$

To find counts of filling required to produce a certain weight of goods:

Rule. Obtain average counts. Decide on warp counts to be used. From warp counts obtain weight of warp yarn. Then deduct weight of warp yarn from one pound. This result will be weight of filling required.

Yards of filling in one pound \div 840 \times weight of filling = counts of filling required.

Example. A fabric is required 62 \times 58—6 yards—38 inches wide. Allow 10 per cent for contraction and size. Add 20 ends for selvage. What are the average counts and what are the actual counts to be used.

$$62 \times 38 = 2356 + 20 = 2376 \text{ yards} + 10\% = 2613.6 \text{ yards of warp in 1 yard of cloth.}$$

$$58 \times 38 = 2204 \text{ yards} + 10\% = 2424.4 \text{ yards of filling in 1 yd. of cloth.}$$

$$2613.6 \div 2424.4 = 5038.$$

$$5038 \times 6 \div 840 = 36 \text{ average counts.}$$

$$\text{Assume the mill is making 30 warp counts.}$$

$$2613.6 \times 6 \div 840 \times 30 = .622 \text{ lbs. of warp.}$$

$$1 - .622 = .378 \text{ lb. filling required.}$$

$$2424.4 \times 6 \div 840 \times .378 = 45.81 \text{ counts of filling required.}$$

The average counts in this example could have been found by the short Rule 14, as follows:

$$62 + 58 = 120. 120 \times 38 \times 6 \div 840 = 32.57 \text{ average counts.}$$

Allowing 10 per cent for contraction, the average counts would be 36.

To find average ends per dent in an unequally reeded fabric:

Rule. Add number of ends in one pattern. Add number of dents in one pattern. Divide ends by dents.

Example. A fabric is made in a 30 reed, and is reeded as follows:

20 ends in 10 dents.

40 ends in 10 dents.

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 20 \end{array}$$

$$60 \div 20 = 3 \text{ ends per dent average.}$$

To find average number of ends per inch in an unequally reeded fabric:

Rule. Number of ends in one pattern \times number of reed \div number of dents in pattern.

Example. What will be the average number of ends in a fabric made with 40 reed, 30 inches wide, and reeded as follows?

50 ends in 10 dents

20 ends in 10 dents

25 ends in 5 dents

10 ends in 5 dents

$$\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 30 \end{array}$$

$$105 \times 40 \div 30 = 140 \text{ average ends per inch.}$$

To find number of patterns in warp, the ends being equally reeded.

Rule. Divide number of ends inside selvage by number of ends in pattern.

Inside selvages are used so as to keep the same width of selvage on all goods or on the same line of goods. If the full number of ends are used to ascertain the number of patterns there is a tendency to have a variation in the width of selvages.

Example. How many patterns are there in a fabric 28 inches inside selvages, 60 ends per inch, warp dressed as follows?

20 ends white
8 ends blue
4 ends white
8 ends blue

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \end{array}$$

$$28 \times 60 = 1680 \text{ ends inside selvages. } 1680 \div 40 = 42 \text{ patterns in warp.}$$

Selvage ends would be added to white.

In laying out a pattern of this description the 20 ends of white that begin the pattern would be divided so that both sides of the fabric would be the same. The pattern, therefore, would be:

10 ends white
8 ends blue
4 ends white
8 ends blue
10 ends white

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \end{array}$$

To find number of ends of each color in warp:

Rule. Obtain the number of patterns in warp inside selvages. Ends of each color \times number of patterns.

Using previous example. There are 42 patterns in warp.

$$24 \text{ ends white}$$

$$16 \text{ ends blue}$$

$$42 \times 24 = 1008 \text{ ends white}$$

$$42 \times 16 = 672 \text{ ends blue}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1680 \text{ ends} \end{array}$$

To find weight of each color of warp and filling in one yard of cloth:

Rule for Warp. Number of ends of each color \times 16 \div 840 \times counts of warp. Add contraction and size.

Rule for Filling. Total weight of filling \times picks per pattern of each color \div total number of picks in pattern.

Example. What will be the weight of warp and filling in one yard of a gingham cloth, 28 inches inside selvages, 28½ inches outside selvages, 60 ends per inch, 60 picks per inch, 40 warp, 40 filling. Warp set 30 inches in reed? Add 10 per cent for contraction and size. Colors arranged as in previous example:

20 white
8 blue
4 white
8 blue

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \end{array}$$

Weight of warp.

$$28 \times 60 = 1680 \text{ ends inside selvage.}$$

$$1680 \div 40 = 42 \text{ patterns in warp.}$$

$$42 \times 24 = 1008 + 60 = 1068 \text{ ends white.}$$

$$42 \times 16 = 672 \text{ ends blue.}$$

$$1068 \times 16 \div 840 \times 40 = .508 + 10\% = .558 \text{ oz white}$$

$$672 \times 16 \div 840 \times 40 = .32 + 10\% = .352 \text{ oz blue}$$

$$.910 = \text{weight of warp.}$$

Weight of filling:

$$30 \times 60 \times 16 \div 840 \times 40 = .857 \text{ oz.}$$

$$.857 \times 24 \div 40 = .514 \text{ oz. white}$$

$$.857 \times 16 \div 40 = .343 \text{ oz. blue}$$

$$.857 \text{ oz. total weight.}$$

To find number of dents in pattern, the ends being unequally reeded as in a satin and plain stripe.

Rule. Obtain the number of dents per inch in cloth. Measure with rule the full width of pattern. Number of dents per inch in cloth \times width of pattern equals number of dents in pattern.

Example. A satin and plain stripe has been constructed 29½ inches inside selvages, 29½ inches outside selvages, 32 dents per inch in cloth. Pattern measures 1½ inches. The pattern arranged as follows:

$$32 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 52 \text{ dents in pattern.}$$

In order to check up on the pattern and to divide the dents for the different stripes it is necessary to measure each stripe separately. A thin steel rule is often used for this purpose and one that is graded in 100ths of an inch.

The pattern contains 12 dents satin = 60 ends.

$$18 \times 80 = 1440 + 32 \text{ for selvage} = 1472 \text{ ends B. B.}$$

$$18 \times 60 = 1080 \text{ ends T. B.}$$

The widths of stripes in previous example with the dents and ends

in pattern is as follows:

32 dents per inch in cloth.

Plain stripe measures 1 inch = 32 dents = 64 ends.

Satin stripe measures $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 4 dents = 20 ends.

Plain stripe measures $\frac{1}{4}$ inch = 4 dents = 8 ends.

Satin stripe measures $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 4 dents = 20 ends.

Plain stripe measures $\frac{1}{16}$ inch = 4 dents = 8 ends.

Satin stripe measures $\frac{1}{32}$ inch = 4 dents = 20 ends.

52

It will be noticed that this calculation has been made from dents per inch in cloth. This is found by counting the dents in cloth by the use of a pick glass. The reed used will have a less number of dents per inch, depending on the contraction between cloth width and reed width.

Another method of obtaining the number of dents in a pattern is to use a pair of dividers and measure each stripe separately, then compare with some part of the sample that is known to contain an equal number of ends per dent as in plain cloth. For example, a fabric is made with plain stripe, cord, and a satin stripe. The plain stripe will have two ends per dent, then by measuring the width of the satin stripe or cord with the dividers and placing the dividers on the plain cloth, the number of dents in each can readily be seen. In this way the dents in each stripe is easily ascertained.

To find patterns in warp the ends being unequally reeded as in previous example of plain and satin stripe.

Rule. Dents per inch in cloth \times width of cloth inside selvages \div dents in pattern.

$$32 \times 29\frac{1}{4} \div 52 = 18 \text{ patterns.}$$

To find ends in warp, the ends being unequally reeded as in previous example of plain and satin stripe:

Rule. Patterns in warp \times ends of each stripe in pattern \div selvage.

As this pattern consists of plain and satin two beams will be necessary. The plain warp will be put on the bottom beam and the satin warp on the top beam.

The pattern contains 40 dents plain = 80 ends.

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers' Final Program.

The final program of the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, to be held at the Biltmore, New York, April 23, 24 and 25, has been announced by Secretary Wilson.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, April 23, there will be submitted the reports of the president, treasurer and secretary and of the standing committees. These will be followed at 9 o'clock by a "get-together" smoker, to which, in addition to the members of the association, will be invited buyers of textile products from all parts of the country and the leading cotton spinners and merchants of the South.

The smoker will open with an address on "The New Era of Good Feeling Between the Sections," by William B. Thompson of New Orleans, an able and impressive speaker. Mr. Thompson's address will be followed by music and an entertainment, but these features will be subordinated to the principal object of the gathering—the fostering of more sympathetic and friendly relations between North and South and between the different branches of the textile industry. Every member of the association has been asked to formally pledge himself to make the acquaintance of at least three strangers on the night of the smoker.

At 10 o'clock Thursday forenoon, April 24, there will be a group discussion on "Winning New Markets for Our Products." The chairman will be John S. Lawrence, of Boston, and there will be addresses by George W. Norris, of Washington, on "American Bottoms for American Goods," and by Allen Walker, of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, on "Banking Facilities the Key to Trade Expansion." Mr. Norris was former port commissioner of Philadelphia, and Mr.

Walker is an authority on the subject with which he will deal. Following their addresses there will be an open forum, in which those participating will be limited to five-minute talks.

At 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon there will be an address by Harry F. Atwood on "The Constitution—An Antidote for Bolshevism."

At 10 o'clock Friday morning, April 25, there will be a group discussion on "Labor Problems in Peace Times," chairman, James O. Thomson, of New Bedford. There will be addresses by Dr. Hollis Godfrey, of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, on "Training the Worker for the New Era," and by Henry P. Kendall of Boston on "American Industry's Biggest Problem—Suggested Methods for Its Solution." These addresses will be followed by a general discussion under the rules obtaining at the Thursday morning session.

The session opening at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon will be devoted to a group discussion on "The Financial Problems of Reconstruction," presided over by Randall N. Durfee of Fall River. The discussion will open with an address by B. M. Anderson, Jr., of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, on "Our Role as a Creditor Country," and by O. P. Austin, of the National City Bank, New York, on "America's Resources and World Industry." The session will close with a general discussion of the whole subject.

At 4 o'clock Friday afternoon the association will hold its final business meeting, to receive reports of the resolutions and other committees, and effect the election of officers and directors.

The meeting will conclude Friday evening with a banquet at half-past seven o'clock. The toastmaster will be W. Frank Shove, president of the association, and the speakers will be Honorable Francis P. Garvan, alien property custodian; Col-

onel James H. Perkins and Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick. Mr. Garvan will speak on "The Hidden Side of the War," Colonel Perkins on "America's Part in World Commerce," and Dr. Fosdick on "Our Higher Duty to the World."

Steam Jet Air Pumps.

Preliminary Bulletin No. 113, illustrating and describing the Wheeler Steam Jet Air Pump is now being distributed by the Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Company, Carteret, N. J.

This patented Steam Jet Air Pump includes the valuable feature of two or more steam jets working in series with a condenser between the jets—a feature which the makers claim, enables this type of pump to

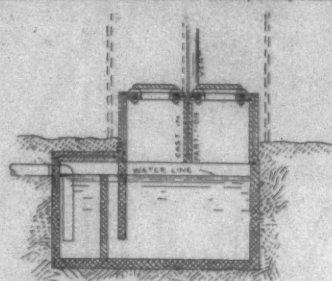
perform a given duty more efficiently than any steam jet pump not so equipped.

The bulletin explains the operating principles, gives reasons for high efficiency, minutely describes the inter-condenser, cites an interesting case of unprejudiced testimony and shows an operating test curve. It includes a cross sectional drawing and shows how to connect double machines or triple machines to surface condensers. The pump is applicable to jet condensers, as well as to surface condensers.

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E. L. Lassiter Carder
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J. J. Raddie Master Mechanic

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Text of Child Labor Bill.

On April 25 the new child labor act of the revenue bill will go into effect. This act imposing a 10 per cent tax on child labor is as follows:

Section 1200. That every person (other than a bona fide boys' or girls' canning club recognized by the agricultural department of a state and of the United States) operating (a) any mine or quarry situated in the United States in which children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year; or (b) any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States in which children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock post meridian, or before the hour of six o'clock ante meridian, during any portion of the taxable year, shall pay for each taxable year, in addition to all other taxes imposed by law, an excise tax equivalent to 10 per cent of the entire net profits received or accrued for such year from the sale or disposition of the product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment.

Sec. 1201. That in computing net profits under the provisions of this title, for the purpose of the tax

there shall be allowed as deductions from the gross amount received or accrued for the taxable year from the sale or disposition of such products manufactured within the United States the following items:

(a) The cost of raw materials entering into the production;

(b) Running expenses, including rentals, cost of repairs, and maintenance, heat, power, insurance, management, and a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensations for personal services actually rendered, and for depreciation;

(c) Interest paid within the taxable year on debts or loans contracted to meet the needs of the business, and the proceeds of which have been actually used to meet such needs;

(d) Taxes of all kinds paid during the taxable year with respect to the business or property relating to the production; and

(e) Losses actually sustained within the taxable year in connection with the business of producing such products, including losses from fire, flood, storm, or other casualties, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

Sec. 1202. That if any such person during any taxable year or part thereof, whether under any agreement, arrangement, or understanding or otherwise, sells or disposes of any product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment at less than the fair market price obtainable therefor either (a) in such manner as directly or indirectly to benefit such person or any person di-

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Ben R. Dabbs, Manager

Thursday, April 17, 1919.

rectly or indirectly interested in the business of such person; or (b) with intent to cause such benefit; the gross amount received or accrued for such year or part thereof from the sale or disposition of such product shall be taken to be the amount which would have been received or accrued from the sale or disposition of such product if sold at the fair market price.

Sec. 1203. (a) That no person subject to the provisions of this title shall be liable for the tax herein imposed if the only employment or permission to work which but for this section would subject him to the tax, has been of a child as to whom such person has in good faith procured at the time of employing such child or permitting him to work, and has since in good faith relied upon and kept on file a certificate, issued in such form, under such conditions and by such persons as may be prescribed by a board consisting of the secretary, the commissioner, and the secretary of labor, showing the child to be of such age as not to subject such person to the tax imposed by this title. Any person who knowingly makes false statement or presents false evidence in or in relation to any such certificate or application therefor shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

In any state designated by such board an employment certificate or other similar paper as to the age of the child, issued under the laws of that state, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, shall have the same force and effect as a certificate herein provided for.

(b) The tax imposed by this title shall not be imposed in the case of any person who proves to the satisfaction of the secretary that the only employment or permission to work which but for this section would subject him to the tax, has been of a child employed or permitted to work under a mistake of fact as to the age of such child, and without intention to evade the tax.

Sec. 1204. That on or before the first of the third month following the close of each taxable year, a true and accurate return under oath shall be made by each person subject to the provisions of this title to the collector for the district in which such person has his principal office or place of business, in such

children have been employed subjecting him to the tax imposed by this title, and from the total thereof deducting the aggregate items of allowance authorized by this title, and such other particulars as to the gross receipts and items of allowance as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary may require.

Sec. 1205. That all such returns shall be transmitted forthwith by the collector to the commissioner, who shall, as soon as practicable, assess the tax found due and notify the person making such return of the amount of tax for which such person is liable, and such person shall pay the tax to the collector on or before thirty days from the date of such notice.

Sec. 1206. That for the purposes of this act the commissioner, or any other person duly authorized by him, shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment. The secretary of labor, or any person duly authorized by him, shall, for the purpose of complying with a request of the commissioner to make such an inspection, have like authority, and shall make report to the commissioner of inspections made under such authority in such form as may be prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary of the treasury.

Any person who refuses or obstructs entry or inspection authorized by this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 1207. That as used in this title the term "taxable year" shall have the same meaning as provided for the purposes of income tax in section 200. The first taxable year for the purposes of this title shall be the period between sixty days after the passage of this act and December 31, 1919, both inclusive, or such portion of such period as is included within the fiscal year (as defined in section 200) of the taxpayer.

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It is the most improbable thing in the world that a set of employees who have maintained an unshakable attitude of loyalty to their operatives through all the years up to the present time, could contemplate an abandonment of their policy of justice and fair treatment at this late day, and we believe the Concord affair is going to have a sobering effect, and one which will operate to the clarifying of the situation. In any event, it ought to lay the spirit of the strike to the opening of opportunity for serious consideration on part of a class of labor, which has been well-treated by employers, as to what it has been running into violence and bloodshed for, and on part of employers as to why these loyal people should be headed into strikes and violence. Established conditions in mill life in the South have never justified resort to the strike—nor do they justify it now. The triumph of bad counsel is responsible for it. Reason and conciliation, and the manifestation of good faith on the one side and its acceptance by the other, will smooth away the difficulties, and restore a situation of contentment and happiness, one which has been the boast of the South and a glory of the textile interests, shared in equally by capital and labor.—Charlotte Observer.

The Mill Trouble.

It is to be regarded as an exceedingly unfortunate circumstance that the cordial relations of mutual establishment and maintenance, so long existing between mill owners and operatives in this state, have been broken by demonstration of violence and bloodshed. The occurrence at Concord was different in its characteristics from any which this section had known, and it brought our people to a sudden and unpleasant realization of the development of a new condition in labor and one to which it had been an entire stranger. And yet the hope may be entertained that it will prove but an incident, and that in the restoration of the former happy relations between mill people, it will become a forgotten one. For it is impossible to conceive that these relations, of so much mutual benefit in the past, are not to be restored, and in the light of unfortunate experience, cemented the more thoroughly. The cotton mill labor of the South is of the same stock that mill ownership is. Each mill community is composed of one big family, all of the same blood and all animated by the same purpose of mutual helpfulness. Much prosperity came to the mill men during the war. This prosperity they shared with their help. Pay was raised and bonuses were established. The operatives shared as well in that prosperity as did the workers in the strictly war industries corporations, which is to say, they were treated as liberally by their employers as were the employees in munitions factories and shipyards. But the war has ended and there came a time when war profits were cut off. A revision in the schedules of wages was an enforced necessity. It is possible that in some mills the reduction in wages was not graduated to the maximum convenience of the operatives, the objection in this case having the same foundation as that which was entered against the levying of the war tax—that it was too immediately operative and not strung out through a greater length of time. Nevertheless, it is proba-

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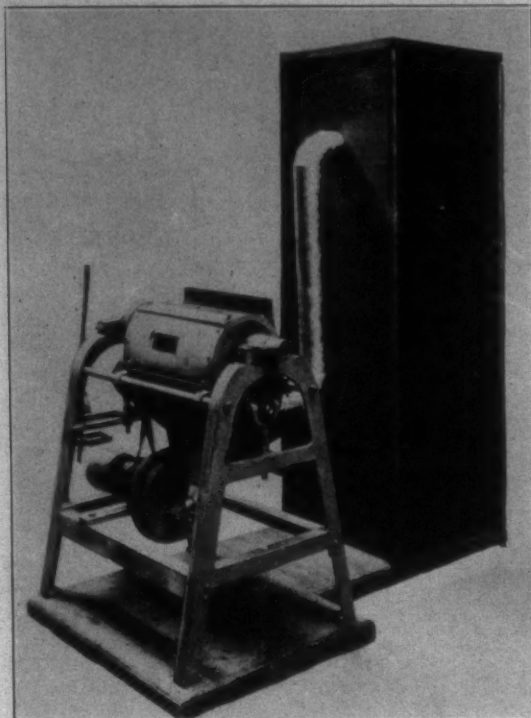
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- 2 Saving of Bobbins.
- 3 Less waste created and less fibre destroyed.
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- 5 Elimination of accidents that occur by use of the knife.
- 6 Spinner is relieved of an unpleasant, disagreeable and unproductive job.

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Advance Notice of Textile Exhibits

As most of our readers will attend the Third Textile Exposition which will be held at Greenville, S. C., May 5-10 we have secured from exhibitors advance notices of the special features of their exhibits and are publishing a few of them in this issue. Others will be published next week. Mill men should study these notices and be prepared to get the greatest benefit possible from the exposition.

Greenville Belting Company.

The exhibit of the Greenville Belting Company, Greenville, S. C., will consist of leather belting and specialties manufactured by the Bradford Belting Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, of which they are Southern representatives. The feature of their exhibit will be their method of re-working or re-claiming old leather belting. This display will show the old scraps as they come from the mills and the finished belting after it has been reclaimed.

Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co.

Space No. 229 will be headquarters for Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Atlanta, Ga., and Milwaukee, Wis., and they will have on hand for distribution a large supply of special literature applying to the use of motors in the textile industry. It is their desire to get this valuable literature into the hands of all visitors. The exhibit will be in direct charge of Mr. Wm. Parker, sales engineer, connected with the Atlanta office. Mr. Berrien Moore, district manager, will also be present to shake hands with acquaintances and make new ones.

Judson Mills.

The Judson Mills of Greenville, S. C., have engaged two sections, Nos. 540 and 541, and will exhibit representative samples of the many different patterns of cloth, which they are making. The exhibit will be similar to the one which received so much favorable comment at the last exposition. They expect to have about twelve young ladies from their mill present at the exposition wearing dresses woven at the Judson Mill.

Henry Hackney.

Henry Hackney of Charlotte, N. C., who makes plumbing for Cotton mills and villages a specialty, will install a typical mill tower plumbing system, consisting of latrines, wash sinks, urinals, floor drains and drinking fountains. A typical mill village plumbing outfit will also be included in the exhibit. This will consist of toilet, bath tub, sink, hot water boiler and heater. These exhibits will all be connected and shown in operation. Several drinking fountains with coils and tanks or ice boxes, showing the modern method of keeping water cool will be shown.

Bahan Textile Machinery Co.

The Bahan Textile Machinery Co., of Union, S. C., manufacturers and

selling agents for cotton mill specialties, will have an exhibit at spaces 40 and 41, where they will show loom equipped with some of their latest patented improvements.

Brown St. Onge Co.

A bobbin cleaner and grid bars manufactured by Brown St. Onge Co. of Providence, R. I., will be an exhibit at spaces Nos. 42 and 43.

Rogers Fibre Company.

The Rogers Fibre Company will have an attractive exhibit at the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., this exhibit will be in charge of Mr. James L. Nieuirk, manager of the Leatheroid sales division of the Rogers Fibre Company at Philadelphia. Mr. Nieuirk is known all over the South as "Sunny Jim" and those who know him, know this fits his genial disposition and friendliness. The Leatheroid line to be shown will include No. 1 seamless roving can with the patented rolled-over fiber top, a can that is distinctively up-to-date, smooth inside and out; No. 2 seamless roving can with polished steel top rim; two styles of mill car, No. 2, known as "Leatheroid" steel clad car, the walls of which are sheet steel closely riveted to hard fiber, corners reinforced, steel over wood top rim, metal bottom band, self-oiling wheels; No. 3 mill car of the same pattern except that it is all fiber and protected with hard wood center bands; also combination doffing cars with a stationary box and a loose box with a steel banded platform; these cars made in either all fiber or steel surfaces over fiber. Other "Leatheroid" goods will be shown and it will be an exhibit representing the very latest construction of cotton mill receptacles and carriers. Mr. Leon B. Rogers, general manager of the Rogers Fibre Co., expects to be present and assist Mr. Nieuirk in pointing out the superior qualities of the "Leatheroid" line.

New York and New Jersey Lubricant Company.

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GUARANTEED QUALITY—DEMONSTRATIONS MADE

Southern Textile Exposition.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the third biennial Textile Exposition, which will be held in Greenville May 5th to 10th inclusive, and indications are that this will be the largest exhibition of textile machinery and applied products ever staged in the world, even exceeding that of the Boston Exhibitors' Association. Hundreds of leading textile manufacturers will have exhibits and in addition many Southern cotton mills will display their products at this time. It is to be a combined exposition of the most improved machinery and the finished products. A complete and comprehensive display of machines, supplies, fabrics and textile specialties will be exhibited.

In view of the nation-wide interest that centers in this exposition, the first of its kind since America's entry into the war—and indications that thousands of visitors will be here from all the manufacturing districts, Greenville has entered wholeheartedly into the preparations of caring for the visitors, and the Chamber of Commerce is supervising the arrangements whereby accommodations will be afforded all.

Aside from the exposition proper, which carries a broad appeal to the manufacturer, to the mill superintendent, the overseer, the operative and to the textile representative, there will be held in connection with the supreme event, the annual convention of the Southern Textile Association. This association has a membership of 2,500, the largest body of textile experts in the world, and a large majority of the members are expected to attend the convention in Greenville May 8 and 9th. An entertaining and instructive program has been arranged with a view of making the sessions profitable as well as pleasurable. As many weighty problems confront the association, the approaching sessions loom large as one of the most important since the organization.

Another big feature of the exposition week will be the first annual Southern Social Welfare Conference. Educators, welfare workers and manufacturers are included in the program of speakers. An invitation has been extended to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to deliver an address at this conference. Governor R. A. Cooper will probably be one of the speakers.

A movement is now on foot to secure the annual convention of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association to be held in Greenville during the Southern Textile Exposition, and as practically all the

large cotton manufacturers of the state have already signified their intention of attending the exposition it is believed that the executive committee will reach a favorable decision in a few days. The annual convention is usually held in May or June.

Reservations have already been made by scores of cotton manufacturers south of the Mason and Dixon line, and a number from the New England states have been accommodated with hotel reservations. The Greenville Chamber of Commerce has appointed a housing committee, of which Secretary F. M. Burnett is chairman, to provide rooms and accommodations for all the guests. It is announced that there will be no repetition of the congestion which was experienced at the first and second expositions, as Greenville residents have agreed to open their homes to take care of any overflow from the hotels.

Most of the exhibit spaces in the magnificent new textile hall have been sold, although Manager F. M. Burnett announced that a few desirable spaces may yet be had. Communications should be addressed to him at once, it was stated.

Greenville, in reality the textile center of the South, is the home of the Southern Textile Exposition, which was one of the three expositions in the world. Boston and Paris laid claim to the other two, but the latter was abandoned temporarily when war enveloped Europe.

Mill Watchman Killed in Duel.

Four men were committed to jail in Concord, N. C. in connection with the killing of R. Z. Redmond, watchman at the Norcott Cotton Mill, who is alleged to have met his death in a pistol duel with Mon Porter, a mill operative, growing out of rumors, declared unfounded, that the mill owners had determined to resume operations with non-union help. The mill had been closed for some time on account of a strike.

Superintendent C. D. McDonald and other officials of the mill positively denied that it was their intention to resume operation Monday.

According to the evidence developed at the coroner's hearing, the mill had been picketed by union operatives, among them Mon Porter. When the wife of Night Watchman Redmond approached the mill she was accosted by the pickets, who presumed she had started to work in the mill. When she insisted on "breaking through" the picket line and going to the mill, it is said she

was denounced in abusive language. Proceeding, she reported the occurrence to her husband, who went to the scene and took the matter up with Porter, a pistol duel resulting, Redmond being killed and Porter wounded in the leg.

The story of the pistol duel and the trouble leading up to it as told by John Mullis, one of the night watchmen at the mill and an eye witness of the encounter, in part was to the effect that Redmond was shot through the throat by Mon Porter, an operative, during a pistol duel which followed an argument between the two men. The bullet severed an artery. Redmond after being shot turned and ran back to the mill. As he reached the mill he cried out to his assistant, "I tried to

get him but he got me first." The wounded man fell to the ground unconscious after the statement and died within a few minutes.

The Norcott Mills have been closed for several weeks due to a strike of the operatives following their affiliation with a textile union which the owners of the mill are alleged to have refused to recognize. A rumor to the effect that the mill was scheduled to open with non-union operatives gained considerable circulation among the strikers who picketed the streets near the mill and attempted to persuade all who attempted to enter to remain away. The strikers are alleged to have become insulting when several of the employees refused to accede to their

(Continued on Page 20.)

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 39-41 S. Church St. Charlotte, N. C.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919

The Test Case.

Eugene T. Johnston of the Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has applied to Judge James Boyd of the Western District of North Carolina for an injunction to prevent the Atherton Mills from refusing to employ his son, John W. Johnston, age 15½ years, for more than eight hours per day after April 25, 1919.

Johnston alleges that his son is in good health and strength and is permitted by the laws of North Carolina to work ten hours per day and that the Child Labor Section of the Federal Revenue Law which forbids his working more than eight hours per day is unconstitutional.

His application for an injunction will be heard by Judge Boyd at Salisbury, N. C., on April 23rd.

Johnston will be represented by Manly, Hendren & Womble of Winston-Salem, N. C.; O'Brien, Boardman, Parker, Harper & Fox of New York, and ex-Judge W. P. Bynum of Greensboro, N. C.

The answer of the Atherton Mills will be filed by Attorney Capt. Wm. M. Wilson of Charlotte and the opposition to the injunction will be argued by representatives of the U. S. Department of Justice.

This case very closely approximates the suit of Dagenhart vs. Fidelity Manufacturing Company under which the Keating Child Labor Law was declared unconstitutional and the outcome of this case will be watched with unusual interest.

The Blood on Their Hands.

As this is written R. C. Redmond, night watchman at Norcott Mills of Concord, N. C., lies dead from a pistol wound, while his wife and little ones weep beside his coffin.

Mon Porter, an operative of the Norcott Mill sleeps in jail because he is charged with the murder of his fellow man.

Three weeks ago there was harmony and peace at the Norcott Mill and the murdered man and his victim were friends.

Then came a labor organizer from Massachusetts and a young and unsuccessful attorney from Charlotte, N. C.

The organizer wanted a union because union members contribute \$1.50 at the start and regular dues thereafter and the attorney wants the \$50 which he gets for each mill that he assists in organizing.

With oratory inspired by the hope of financial gain and the lavish use of misrepresentations, these two unworthy citizens stirred the people of the Norcott Mill from their peace and contentment until they arose against their employers and closed down the mill.

They stirred them to such an extent that one of the strikers insulted a good woman who wanted to work and then murdered her husband, a man who had never done him a wrong.

Mon Porter will be tried and will

probably pay the penalty for taking the life of it. C. Redmond, but the blood is upon the hands of the union organizer and the attorney who for a small mess of gold carried passion and hatred into a village that had been happy and contented.

The men who through false teachings aroused the passion that caused the death of Redmond, have passed on with the money of the mill operatives in their pockets, but there is blood upon their hands and they can not wash it off.

Declined With Thanks.

When Daniel C. Roper, collector of internal revenue, declined with thanks the offer to the Child Labor Bureau of the Department of Labor to assist in enforcing the new Child Labor Law we felt like raising a shout that could be heard all over the South.

Collector Roper will see that the law is enforced and every law-abiding citizen wants the law enforced until it is held unconstitutional but he will not stoop to little, mean and petty tricks to annoy the manufacturers as did the Children's Bureau, in handling the Keating Child Labor Law.

There will not be quite so many maiden ladies posing as experts upon matters pertaining to children.

We will deal this time with men who are big enough to enforce the law without trying to force their own personal ideas upon the mills.

Meet Us at Greenville.

In common with everyone connected with the textile industry of the South we are looking forward with interest and pleasure to the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., May 5th to 10th, and to the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association on May 8th and 9th.

The entire space in the Exposition has been sold and a record breaking attendance both at the Exposition and the meetings of the Association is assured.

We look forward to such occasions with especial pleasure because they afford us the opportunity of meeting many of our friends from the mills.

We will have booth No. 207, near the front of the second floor of the Exposition Hall, this being the same space that we occupied at the 1917 Textile Exposition.

David Clark, managing editor, and J. M. Williams, traveling representative, will be present the entire week and several other members of our organization will attend for a portion of the time.

Every one is welcome at our booth No. 207 and we hope for a large list of callers.

Obeys the Law.

In every mail come letters from mills asking what they shall do about the Child Labor Law which goes into effect on April 25th, 1919.

To every one we answer that there is but one thing to do and that is to strictly obey the law until it is declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

A test case has been started and will be carried to the Supreme Court as rapidly as possible, but even though the lower court should give a favorable decision the law should be obeyed.

If one boy or girl under 14 years of age be employed after April 25th, it will be a violation of the law.

If one boy or girl between 14 and 16 years of age be employed for more than eight hours in one day it will be a violation.

One single violation subjects a mill to a tax of 10 per cent of its profits between April 25th, 1919, and January 1st, 1920.

There are a few mills that are going to ignore the law and take chances on its being declared unconstitutional but it is safest and wisest to obey the law and not take chances upon having to pay the 10 per cent tax.

We are confident that the law will be declared unconstitutional but the penalty is too great to take the chance and we reiterate our advice to strictly obey the law.

If your superintendent, overseer or second hand permits a violation of the law it is equivalent to the entire mill doing so and subjects the mill to the 10 per cent tax even though the man who permitted the violation had been warned and instructed against violations.

Study the law, carefully instruct your men and use every care to see that there are no violations, is our advice to every mill.

National Cotton Mills, Inc.

Lumberton, N. C., April 12, 1919.
Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I have been reading with interest the articles, on Child Labor in cotton mills, in the Southern Textile Bulletin. I heartily agree with the writer whoever he may be. I have also read the address you delivered at Danville, Va. It was fine, and I hope you will be able to deliver more like it.

I am with you in regard to I. W. W., bolshevism or any other title that contemptible God forsaken gang goes under. When the South gets union labor like the North has it I hope I won't be here.

I for one appreciate your efforts in getting this last law on child labor before the Supreme Court of the United States. I believe it will fall flat like the Keating-Owen Law did.

Wishing you and the staff of the Bulletin much success, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. N. Jones, Second Hand.

Personal News

J. C. Revis of Landis, N. C. is grinding cards at Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

J. M. Lyles has been promoted from weaver to loom fixer at Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

L. N. Sumner has resigned as second hand in speeder room at Union-Buffalo Mills, Buffalo, S. C.

N. J. James has accepted position as second hand in carding at Union-Buffalo Mills, Buffalo, S. C.

W. F. Quinn from Atlas Mill, Bessemer City, N. C., is now overseer of carding at Irene Mill, Gaffney, S. C.

T. F. Hoy is now located at Whitney, S. C., not at Whitmire, S. C., as was recently stated through error.

W. M. Callaway has been promoted from beamer to overseer of beaming at Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

S. T. Petty has resigned as night spinner at Draper, N. C. and is now located at 907 Dakota street, Greensboro, N. C.

Walter Richardson has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

Jessie Yarbrough has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

E. C. Winston has resigned as overseer of carding at the Selma (N. C.) Cotton Mills and accepted the position of superintendent of the Laura Cotton Mills, Rougemont, N. C.

S. W. Helmes has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at night at Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

N. G. Gregg, formerly of Kinston, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Selma (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. T. Lowery has resigned as night carder at Chester, S. C. and accepted position of second hand in card-

ing at Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

J. J. Edwards has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Wehadkee Yarn Mills, Anniston, Ala., and accepted a position at the Federal Prison in Atlanta.

J. L. Padgett for 16 years overseer of carding at Union-Buffalo Mills at Buffalo, S. C., has resigned and moved to Greer, S. C. Mr. Padgett states that he will rest for a while.

L. E. Lawson has resigned as second hand in card and picker room at Union-Buffalo Mills, Buffalo, S. C., is now card grinder at Oteray Mills, Union, S. C.

W. C. Poole has resigned as overseer of cloth room at Union-Buffalo Mills, Buffalo, S. C., to accept a similar position at Pacolet Manufacturing Company, Pacolet, S. C.

Electrician Killed at Mill.

An electrician named Thomas, who was employed by an electrical contracting firm on a job at the Pacolet Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., was killed last week when he came in contact with a large power wire and was knocked from a 40-foot ladder.

Adams Cotton Mills. Macon, Ga.

W. O. Tallent Superintendent
R. B. Hunt .. Spinning and carding
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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Macon, Ga.—The Adams Cotton Mills have started up on full time.

Greenville, S. C.—The new duck looms recently installed at the Beaver Duck Mills are now in operation.

Asheville, N. C.—The Asheville Cotton Mills, owned by the Cone interests have closed temporarily, owing to poor market conditions.

Simpsonville, S. C.—All the boilers of the Woodside Cotton Mills Co. (Simpsonville plant) are being overhauled and new brick walls built around them.

Cliffside, N. C.—Clean-up and paint-up week was observed at Cliffside last week. The rubbish has been removed from the village and the houses painted inside and out.

Forest City, N. C.—A new woven wire fence is being erected around the Florence Mill lot. The fence will add to the appearance and afford thorough protection to the mill property.

Columbus, Ga.—The Columbus Manufacturing Company has placed an order with William Firth, Boston, Mass., to equip their plant with the Dustless Card Stripping and cleaning system.

Columbus, Ga.—The Meritas Mills have placed a repeat order with William Firth, Boston, Mass., for the installation of additional Dustless Card Stripping and Cleaning Systems.

Henrietta, N. C.—T. B. Stevenson, superintendent of the Henrietta Mills, entertained his overseers at a banquet last Saturday night at the community house. United and co-operation was the subject of the meeting.

Shawmut, Ala.—The West Point Manufacturing Company, after having installed the Dustless Card Stripping and Cleaning System, manufactured by William Firth, Boston, Mass., in their Langdale Mills, have placed an additional order for their Shawmut plant here.

Laurens, S. C.—The Watts Cotton Mills Company is making extensive improvements this spring, both on the mill plant and the village cottages. During the past week a roofing company began the recovering of the mill building, using the latest fireproof roofing material. Practically the entire plant will be

recovered. The mill, which is 990 feet by 110 feet, is one of the handsomest in the state. New roofs are being put on the cottages, forty of which have been recovered with a special fire proof shingle, which is a composition of paper, tar and sand. This work will be continued right along until nearly all houses are improved.

Winnboro, S. C.—The Winnboro Mills are putting in 42 Saco-Lowell spinning frames, replacing eight old speeders with new ones of Saco-Lowell make. This gives them a full outlay of new machinery and an up-to-date equipment throughout.

They have built a 10-ton ice plant for mill and village and are building a hospital at a cost of \$15,000 and will also build a large boarding house to cost about \$15,000.

Gastonia, N. C.—The new mill which was reported as having been organized here last week will be known as the Rankin Mills, Inc., having a paid up capital stock of \$150,000. R. G. Rankin and Henry Rankin organized the company, as noted. The former is president and treasurer of the Pinkney Mills and Henry Rankin has recently been discharged from the naval aviation service.

A site has been secured for the new mill on the property adjoining the Pinkney Mills. Construction of the mill will be started this summer, the promoters hoping to have the plant in operation by January, 1920.

Major Jesse Crawford, of the 118th infantry, Thirtieth division, who before the war, was employed at the Riverside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., has returned to the mill company as assistant superintendent.

Danville, Va.—Work is being completed on the \$300,000 spindle cotton mill which has been under construction for more than two years four miles from Martinsville, in Henry county, where the Marshall Field Corporation is building a textile town. Started before the country went to war, work was retarded when the ban on building went into effect.

Ten buildings have been completed, not including a church, houses and stores, and the town before many months will be a community overshadowing the Henry county seat.

All of the buildings are built of brick and steel. The main mill measures 480 by 246 feet, a power house 65 by 75 feet, a finishing building 175 by 100, bleachery 162 by 100 and six warehouses for the storage of cotton 50 by 100.

These buildings constitute only the first unit of the proposed plant, and, with their machinery, represent an investment of \$2,000,000. The town has been named Fieldale after the parent company. Electric lights and running water in all of the operatives' homes, as well as paved streets, are a feature of this new community.

Grant Estlow Goes With Farnsworth Company.

Grant Estlow of Graham, N. C., has accepted the position of Southern representative of the Farnsworth Company of Conshohocken, Pa., manufacturers of closed systems of pumps for boiler feeding.

Mr. Estlow, besides having a long and successful experience as a cotton mill superintendent, is considered an expert upon boiler room equipments and efficiency and especially upon return to boiler systems for feed water.

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Wanted card grinder for thirty-two cards in up-to-date mill. \$3.00 per day and 10 per cent bonus. Address Cards, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Loom Fixers Wanted.

Want two first class loom fixers. Pay \$25.00 per week. Apply or write to Marsh Cotton Mill, Salisbury, N. C.

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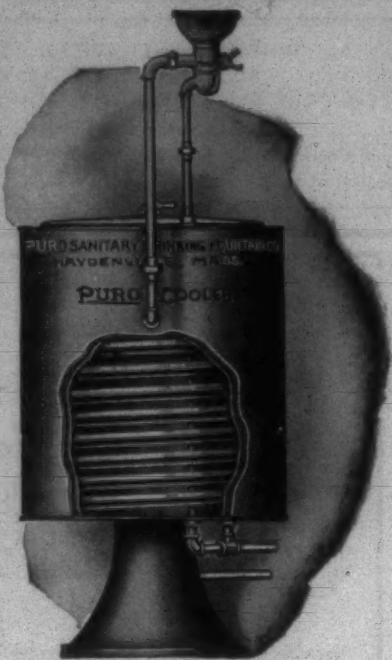
for the boiler feed system which they have developed.

Gastonia Mill to Go on Full Time Again.

Gastonia, N. C.—Announcement was made Thursday afternoon by the management of the Armstrong chain of mills, whose Gastonia plants are the Armstrong, Dunn, Clara, Seminole and Osceola, that these plants would resume full time operation beginning Friday. For some time past these mills, like nearly all the mills in this part of the country, have been running three nights and four days a week, closing every Thursday afternoon at 6 o'clock. Last Friday, however, these mills began running full time. This news was joyfully received by the operatives who have, however, manifested a splendid spirit of co-operation with the management during the trying times through which the cotton mills have recently passed.

John Cunningham Patterson Representative of Stafford Company.

"Beginning March 1, 1919, the Stafford Company of Readville, Mass., builders of Stafford Standard Silk Looms and Dobbies in addition to their well known automatic looms will be directly represented in Patterson and vicinity by John Cunningham, who will shortly move to Patterson to live. Mr. Cunningham has been with the Stafford Company for many years, first in the mechanical end of the business and for the past few years in the sales department in the silk field where he is well and favorably



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known. Mr. Cunningham succeeds L. H. Rothchild of the National Mill Supply Company, who for several years past has acted as local agent for the Stafford Company in Patterson.

Amazon Mills.

Thomasville, N. C.

O. L. Wagstaff Superintendent
J. A. Simpson Carder
J. C. Tiddy Spinner
W. A. Maynard M. M.
S. W. Helmes Night Carder

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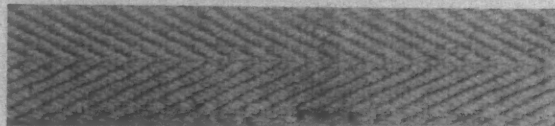
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FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

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62 Years in Business BOSTON, MASS.
Disinfectants, Spot Removers, Greases, etc.

St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar.

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Necks of Rolls on
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NON-FLUID OIL, A000 grade is ideal for these bearings.
It is more economical, coming out from the can a drop at-a-time
instead of a stream like oil.

One drop of NON-FLUID OIL on the roll necks lasts longer than
the oil stream because NON-FLUID OIL stays in the bearings.

NON-FLUID OIL does not drip from roll necks nor creep out onto
the rolls. In this way much staining of yarn is prevented and the top
rolls are saved from oil saturation.

Try it yourself. Send today for free test-
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Branches, Atlanta, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.
Lewis W. Thomason, District Manager, Charlotte, N. C.



GARLAND
Catalogue of
LOOM PICKERS
Sent on request

GARLAND MFG. CO.
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Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed

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Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

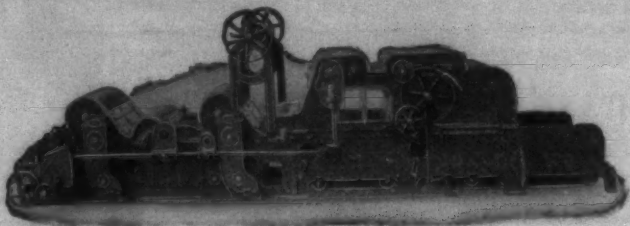
240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

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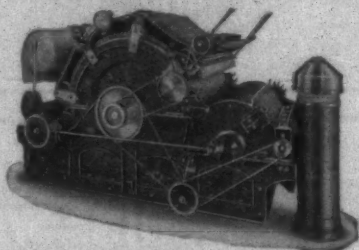
46

Woonsocket Machine & Press Company, Inc.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.



Complete Picker Room Equipments



Complete Card Room Equipments

J. H. MAYES, Southern Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

EASTON & BURHAM MACHINE COMPANY

Pawtucket, R. I.

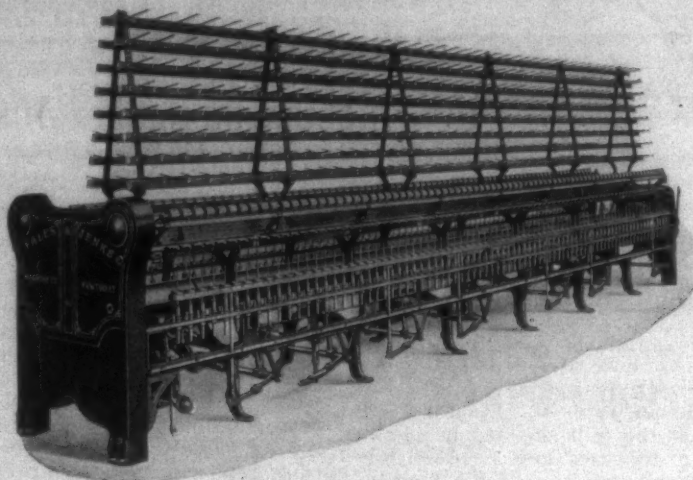
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Upright Skein Winders
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Automatic Banding Machines
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Spindles of all kinds

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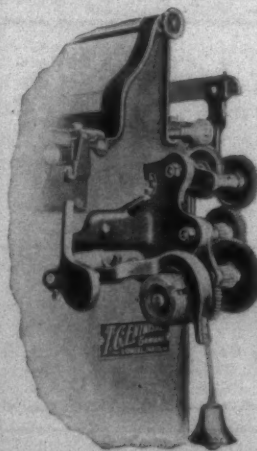
Complete line of Ring Spinning
and Twisting Machinery

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Established 1886—Incorporated 1901

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**LEESES FROM 100 TO 1,600 YARDS
WITHOUT SET-BACKS OR MISTAKES**

Each of the 10 grooves of the scroll represents a leese. The arrangement of the gearing is simple, the cut and leese gears are interchangeable.

Measuring Roll has Ball-Bearings, thus eliminating strain on yarn and assuring accuracy.

An Indicating Clock can be used with Leese Clock if desired and acts as a check on same, besides showing operator when end of leese is near as well as the total yardage.

Our catalogue, which will be furnished on request, gives a full description of Leese and Indicating Clocks.

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BALL WARPERS	DOUBLING MACHINES
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Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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SOUTHERN AGENT: CAMERON MacRAE, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Mill Watchman Killed In Duel

(Cont. from page 13)

wishes.

Among those who refused to listen to the strikers was the wife of Watchman Redmond. Upon her arrival at the mill she told her husband of the treatment accorded her by the strikers, especially Porter. Redmond immediately called his assistant to look after the mill while he went to demand an apology from the Porter crowd.

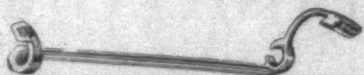
Porter refused to apologize for his action and Redmond drew his pistol. One of Porter's friends handed him a pistol and a duel ensued. Red-

mond drew first blood when one of his shots entered Porter's leg just below the knee. A second or two later Porter fired the fatal shot.

Solicitor Hayden Clement was at once notified of Redmond's death and hurried from his home in Salisbury to the scene of the trouble. Upon arrival he immediately ordered a coroner's inquest. At the inquest a verdict was returned to the effect that Redmond had met death as the result of a wound during a pistol duel with Mon Porter. David Elliott, J. W. Connell and W. H. Howard were named as accessories to the crime by assisting Porter at the time the latter shot and killed Redmond. All four men were later arrested by the sheriff and lodged in jail.

We Are The Only Flyer Presser Manufacturers In The South

Our Flyer Pressers are made of the best Norway Iron
Quality and Workmanship Guaranteed

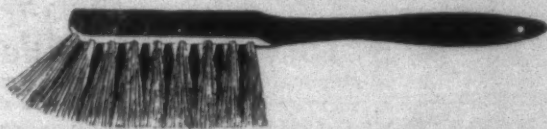


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Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of
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CLEAN WITH FELTON'S FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S. A. FELTON & SON CO.,
Manchester, N. H.

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The Mark of
Sterling Value
in Electrical
Work.



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Guerry
GREENVILLE
South Carolina

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Manufacturers of the following machines:

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Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
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Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	Looms

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COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Cards	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

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WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.

NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

910-11 COMMERCIAL BANK BLDG.

MIKAH TALLOW

SWISS GUM

COMBINATION B



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:

59th St. and 11 Avenue, New York City

40

Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods market is growing more active, prices are advancing and primary sales are much larger. Grey goods, ducks, denims, domets, pongs, lawns, voils, organdies and nearly every other line has been sold freely.

"Within another week, I believe that the market will experience the greatest domestic business it has ever experienced," predicted one of the big factors, on Saturday. "This week, because of the fact that so many buyers will be attending the various jobbers' conferences, I look for things to be a little quiet."

"Every department in our house has been doing a splendid business."

Another leading jobber said: "There has been some real business done in this market in the last two weeks and the outlook is exceedingly encouraging. My only fear is that the jobber has overplayed the game and has forced the mills to reduce prices too low, thereby depreciating our own stocks and curtailing production in some lines. This will have the effect of greatly increasing the difficulty of securing the needed desirable merchandise for next fall."

Cotton duck agents advanced list prices during the day to a basis of 42 1-2 off the wide duck lists, and while this gain is small compared with costs as they stand after the war it is stated to have been made by careful, steady selling. The government accumulations of duck are not troubling agents.

Gray goods markets were strong and active and price advances were reported on many lines of print cloths, sheetings and fine combed yarn goods. An improved demand for the latter has been met with some free selling on the part of agents who purpose to get their looms retarded. Shirtings have sold especially well in some quarters. There is a larger business now being offered on silk and cotton goods in plain and jacquard weaves. Poplins, voiles and leno weaves have become quite active in some places and larger sales could readily be made if mills were not holding prices so firm.

The last word has been said on

low prices for narrow domets for this season. Some very large sales have been consummated in the carrying mills ahead in several instances into August on print cloths and convertibles. The market has been cleaned up of 38 1-2-inch 64x-60s at 10 1-4 cents and a small sale was reported at 10 3-8 cents with mills asking 10 1-2 cents. On 68x-72s the market was cleaned up at 11 3-4 cents and bids at that price were active, 12 cents being asked. On 72x76s, 13 3-4 cents was paid with mills now asking 14 cents. For 4-yard 80-squares, mills were paid 15 3-4 cents and bids for more were hard to meet, 16 cents being asked. On 550 sheetings 8 3-8 cents was paid and 8 1-2 cents asked. Sales of 4-yard 56x60s at 12 cents were reported and it was said the market was well cleaned up at that figure. Inquiries for combed yarn cloths were the most active known in several months.

Prices were quoted as follows:

Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x64s ..	7 1/2
Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x60s ..	7 1/4
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x60s ..	6 3/4 a 7
Gray g'ds, 38 1/2-in., 64x64s ..	10 3/4
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s ..	11 1/4 a 12
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s ..	15 1/4 a 16
Brown sheet'gs, 3-yard ..	15 1/4 a 16
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s ..	12 1/4 a 12 1/2
Brown sheet'gs, So. stand ..	16 1/4 a 17
Tickings, 8-ounce ..	27
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.) ..	25 1/2
Stand. staple gingham ..	15
Standard prints ..	12 1/2
Dress gingham ..	20 a 22
Kid finished cambrics ..	11 1/4 a 12 1/2

"OLD BUCK"



CLEANSER

Mill Scouring Soaps, Mill Scouring Powders, Mill Disinfectants

Quick deliveries at attractive prices

The World Manufacturing Co.
Atlanta, Ga.

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

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Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings

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Motor Pulley Castings

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Machinery Department, Gastonia, N. C.

"That's a dandy-looking Roving Can, old man"

"Yes", answered the superintendent, "and yet those very cans have been on the job at least fifteen years. They don't look it, do they?"

LAMINAR ROVING CANS
AND

MILL RECEPTACLES

wear so long and so well because they are made of VUL-COT Fibre—a hard, tough, horn-like material that will not dent, crack or splinter.

Full particulars will be sent you upon request.

American Vulcanized Fibre Co.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers



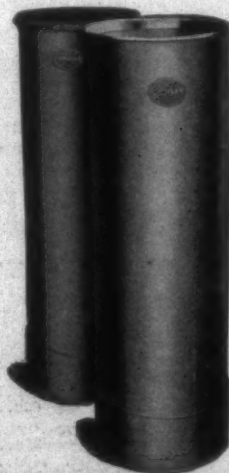
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SOLUBLE TALLOW

A pure tallow scientifically rendered soluble. A superior product to natural tallow. It will flow at ordinary temperatures, is antiseptically treated, and will not decompose or turn rancid. Will not impart a "sour" or disagreeable odor to the fabric, as will naturally beef tallow.

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Refinery
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OF BALTIMORE

Since 1832

CHARLOTTE

NEWTON, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

BIRMINGHAM

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Prospects are improving in the local yarn market. During the past week the demand for weaving yarns has increased steadily and while prices offered were two or three cents less than manufacturers were willing to deliver for it is believed by the best opinion that the market has about reached the point where buyers are ready to take hold freely and place liberal orders for all the popular counts.

Whenever a spinner makes a sale of any considerable quantity of yarn, the price is advanced, or he refuses to take any more business for the present. They expect a better demand and higher priced cotton in a short time, a combination that will make for higher yarn prices and good profits for the spinner who has cotton in stock at bottom prices. There is no doubt that yarn prices have been below the cost of production and that a great deal was sold at a loss. With the improvement in the demand, however, spinners with cotton in stock that cost them 30 cents, are not making any money on some numbers. But many spinners are using tinged cotton, especially in coarse numbers, as it is selling at a discount. But the quality of this yarn is far from satisfactory. Many spinners talk very bullishly about cotton and predict that it is going to sell much above 30 cents.

On 30-2 warps, some spinners are sold up as far ahead as they care to sell, and the same is true of a few producers of 20-2 warps. But the demand for 30-2 and 20-2 skeins has been light in comparison with that for warps. Manufacturers who formerly used skeins, are now using tubes for warps, and as a result, prices of skeins are below the usual differences between warps and skeins. There is not much demand for 6-3 and other coarse numbers.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.	
6s-10s...40	—41
12s14s...41	—42
16s...44	—
20s...46	—46
24s...50	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
4s-8s...40	—
10s-12s...41	—
14s...43	—
16s...44	—
20s...45	—
24s...49	—
26s...51	—
30s...54-55	—

Southern Single Chain Warps.	
6s-12s...40	—41
14s...42	—
16s...43	—
20s...47	—
22s...48	—

Southern Single Skeins	
5s-8s...40½	—
10s...41	—
12s...41	—
14s...42	—
16s...44	—

Southern Frame Cones	
8s...40	—
10s...40½	—
12s...41	—
14s...41	—
16s...41	—
18s...41½	—

Combed Peeler Cones	
10s...66	—
12s...67	—
14s...68	—
16s...69	—
18s...70	—
20s...71	—
22s...72	—
24s...73	—

A. M. Law & Co.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.

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Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	130	135
Alice Mills.....	225	—
American Spinning Co.....	185	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.....	70	75
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd.....	95	—
Aragon Mills.....	130	—
Arcade Mills.....	111	—
Arcadia Mills.....	150	—
Arkwright Mills.....	185	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.....	—	50
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	220	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	250	—
Belton Cotton Mills.....	—	155
Brandon Mills.....	120	125
Brogan Mills.....	140	145
Calhoun Mills, common.....	114	—
Calhoun Mills, preferred.....	100	—
Chesnee Mills.....	130	133
Chiquola Mills, com.....	140	145
Chiquola Mills, pfd.....	85	87½
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	140	145
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	150	160
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	135	—
D. E. Converse Co.....	120	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	118	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	75	80
Dacotah Mills, N. C.....	200	—
Drayton Mills.....	47	55
Dunbar Mills, com.....	65	67
Dunbar Mills, pfd.....	84	87
Eagle & Phoenix Mills, Ga.....	120	—
Easley Cotton Mills.....	285	300
Enoree Mills.....	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	70	75
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.....	175	250
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	—	101
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga, com.....	—	95
Glenwood Mills.....	145	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	—	65
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.....	70	80
Gluck Mills.....	95	100
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	100	110
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	175	200
Grendel Mills.....	—	100
Grendel Mills, preferred.....	88	100
Hamrick Mills.....	155	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	185	—
Inman Mills.....	135	—
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100	—
Jackson Mills.....	180	200
Judson Mills.....	125	—
King, John P. Mfg Co., Ga.....	115	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	135	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	175	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	50	65
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.....	95	100
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	135	—
Marlboro Mills.....	—	125
Mills Mfg. Co.....	—	—
Molloy Mfg. Co.....	—	140
Monarch Mills.....	112	—
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	—	215
Ninety-Six Mills.....	150	200
Norris Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Oconee Mills, common.....	100	—
Oconee Mills, pfd.....	—	100
Orr Cotton Mills.....	115	120
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	—	162
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	100	—
Panola Mills.....	—	95
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	150	158
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	200	220
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	195	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	150	—
Poinsett Mill.....	—	100
Riverside Mills, com. Par \$12.50.....	12	13
Riverside Mills, pfd.....	—	—
Saxon Mills.....	160	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	60	62
Spartan Mills.....	175	185
Toxaway Mills, c'm, par \$25.....	15½	20
Toxaway Mills, pfd.....	117	120
Tucapau Mills.....	310	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.....	6	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.....	112	115
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd.....	29	32
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	83	85
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pfd.....	97	98
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.....	95	97
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	83	85
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	150	160
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	100
Watts Mills, com.....	—	17
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	—	85
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	30	40
Whitney Mfg. Co.....	135	—
Williamston Mills.....	135	145
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	—	127
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.....	106	110
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.....	98	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.....	98	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.....	200	—

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PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

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Hill, Clark & Company

D. H. HILL, Jr., Manager

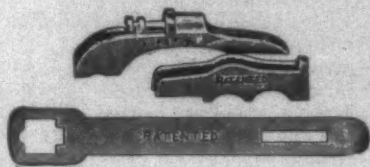
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BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

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"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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Gum Tragasol

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Bleacher's Blue

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LEATHER TOP ROLLS

AT A TIME when the Government is asking for economy in leather, and old shoes are being gathered up for their leather, cotton mills are allowing oil to ruin thousands of dollars of fine skins on leather top rolls. DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH would protect them.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

CROMPTON, R. I.

24

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Looms For Sale

226 Mason single shuttle under-cam looms, 39 inch reed space, 37 1-2 inch cloth roll.
HANSAHOE MFG. COMPANY
Valley Falls, R. I.

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Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Wanted.

Good card grinder for thirty-six cards at 20 cents per hour with 50 per cent bonus. Good North Carolina town. Address Cotton, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Chief engineer for mill using steam power. This is a good place to live, good town, free house rent, lights and water in house. Will pay \$4.50 per day. Write giving experience and reference. Address Engineer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Two card grinders. Steady work, good wages. Write immediately, stating age and experience. Louisville Cotton Mills Co., Louisville, Ky.

Wanted.

Overseer for Card Room of 12,000 spindles. Mill modern, in good condition, plenty of help. If under 35 years of age and have first class references. Apply to "X. Y. Z., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

First class second hand or section man for spinning in a small yarn mill. Would prefer a good section man who wants to build himself up in the mill business. We are willing to pay the highest price for the right man. Give reference in first letter. Address First Class, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles. Especially recommended where warp stop motions are used.

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OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

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FOR TEXTILE MILLS

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Less Waste---Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

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United Chemical Products Corporation



Importers, Exporters and
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York and Colgate Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

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Acid, Direct, Basic, Chrome and Sulphur

SUMAC EXTRACT

Logwood, Hematine, Gambier, Fustic, etc.

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Softeners, Sizes and Finishes. Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps and Gums
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SLASHING COSTS SLASHED!

By Using

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These two "Amalie" brand Textile Products boast of numerous users amongst Souths Leading Cotton Mills.

YOU CAN BE SURE THAT

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BRANCHES IN IMPORTANT CITIES

Manufacturers of the famous "Amalie" Lubricating Oils and Greases

34

Describes German Dyestuff Control.

(Continued from page 7.)

"Coming to realize this, we came to the conclusion that though it was perhaps none of our business, we ought to do what we could for the dye industry, doomed as it was to fight such odds. We could see that no tariff alone would ever help it. The German monster fighting for its life would mind duties no more than postage. But studying the situation we saw one gleam of light. That was the patents. There were thousands of these, many of them product patents. They were taken out, we thought, more to prevent import than to stop manufacture, since the Huns were not afraid of our makers. If they would stop imports for Germans, they would stop them by Germans. So we got the law amended so that the custodian could seize the patents. He seized them.

"Then it became necessary to get them into American hands strong enough to protect them. No ordinary sale would do, since sale to a weak company would be useless, and to a strong company would create a dangerous monopoly. At that

stage the fertile brain of Mr. Garvan conceived the idea of a sale to a trustee corporation formed for the purpose. This idea germinated with remarkable speed and met an astonishing response; and the Chemical Foundation, Inc., is the result."

In a small village in Ireland the mother of a soldier met the village minister, who asked her if she had had bad news. "Sure I have," she said. "Pat has been killed."

"Oh, I am very sorry," said the minister. "Did you receive notice from the War Office?"

"No," she said, "I received word from himself."

The minister looked perplexed, and said, "But how is that?"

"Sure," she said, "here is the letter, read it yourself."

The letter said, "Dear Mother—I am now in the Holy Land."—Ex.

Sometimes—A teacher was telling her class little stories in natural history, and she asked if any one could tell her what a ground hog was. Up went a little hand, waving frantically.

"Well, Johnny, you may tell us what a groundhog is."

"Please, ma'am; it's a sausage."

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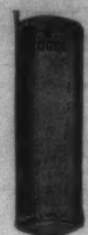
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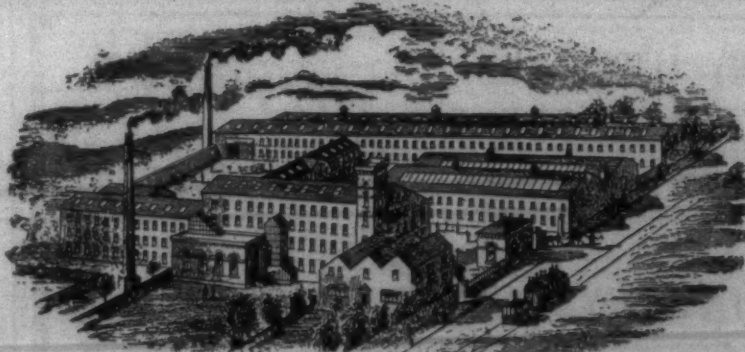
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FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickers. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

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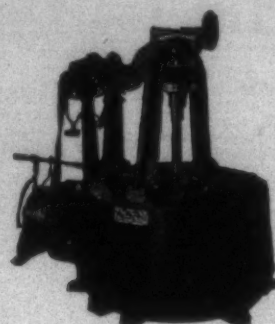
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N. B. We are the sole manufacturers of Nickel-Plated drop wires for every kind of loom.

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3
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26 to 72 inches.

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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married, 33 years old. Am a carder with long practical experience and can deliver the goods. Can give best of references from present employers. Address No. 2379.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in a large mill. Now employed as carder and spinner but would like to get a place as superintendent. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 2382.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as carder in large mill and have made good on the job, but wish to locate in some other section. Have had many years experience as overseer and have always given satisfaction. Best of references. Address No. 2383.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as such in good mill and can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Am competent, reliable man of good habits and character. Address No. 2384.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would take second hand in a large mill. Have been with my present employers as spinner for 3 years and given satisfaction in every way. Am capable of handling good sized job. Can come well recommended from present employers. Address No. 2385.

WANT position as engineer or machinist. Long experience in cotton mill machine shops and engineering works and thoroughly understand the business. Have good job at present but would like a larger place. Address No. 2386.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had experience in some of the best mills in the South on drills, prints, sheetings, etc., and am fully competent to run any cloth room in the South. Good references. Address No. 2387.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on plain, Draper and box magazine looms. Age 34, married. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2388.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been running the carding in a well known Southern mill, but want a larger job in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Tennessee. Best references. Address No. 2389.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Two years experience as overseer and seven years as second hand. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2390.

WANT position as cotton grader and stapler by man of established reputation. At present employed with large mill and can satisfactorily explain reasons for wishing to change. Would be valuable assistant in buying. Excellent references. Address No. 2391.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am practical man with long experience and am now giving satisfaction on 40,000-spindle job. Best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 2393.

WANT position as superintendent. Many years experience as superintendent in good mills. Now employed as such in one of the most successful Southern mills and giving satisfaction, but want larger salary. Excellent references. Address No. 2395.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both Draper and plain looms. Good references. Address No. 2396.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience in good mills and am

strictly high class man. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 2397.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Am experienced on prints, sheetings, drills and duck. Have had 16 years experience in cloth room. Now overseer in mill of over 1,200 looms. Want change for better location. Address No. 2401.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Thirty-six years old and have had 16 years experience on white and colored goods. Now employed but would change for larger job. Address No. 2403.

WANT position as overseer weaving. I. C. S. graduate in plain weaving and have practical experience for many years in good mills. Am fully competent to handle good weave room on plain goods. Address No. 2404.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 2406.

WANT position as overseer of carding, overseer of spinning or both. Can furnish excellent references from some of the best mills in North Carolina. Good references. Address No. 2414.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of good North Carolina mill for past 11 years and have good reasons for making a change. Prefer yarn mill. Excellent references. Address No. 2415.

WANT position as superintendent of a good weave mill on either white or colored goods. Practical superintendent of many years experience and am competent to handle any sized mill. References. Address No. 2416.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Practical man with 25 years experience in card room; 18 months on present job and have good reasons for changing. Married, age 40, good references. Address No. 2417.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience. Am now employed but for good reasons would like to make change. Address No. 2420.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had long experience as overseer and can give good references from prominent mill men. Address No. 2421.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of small mill. Can furnish excellent references as to my ability. Address No. 2423.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man with 23 years experience in weave room and several years as overseer of prosperous mill. Thirty-seven years of age. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2427.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or either one. Have held good positions and can give satisfactory references. Address No. 2429.

WANT position as bookkeeper by young man—married, thoroughly familiar with bookkeeping, pay rolls, shipping and general office duties in yarn and hosiery manufacturer, desires to change present position. Opportunity for advancement desired. Address No. 2430.

WANT position as overseer of beaming and dyeing. Would accept dye house or beaming for large plant. Have had 12 years experience as overseer of beaming and dyeing. Can get results on long or short chain beaming, raw stock or chain dyeing and bleaching. Address No. 2432.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience in cotton mill and thoroughly capable. Address No. 2433.

WANT position as overseer of large cloth room or superintendent of small weave mill running plain goods. I am 39 years of age with family. Have some mill help. I have 15 years experience in cloth rooms, running different classes of goods. I am now employed as overseer of cloth room, but can change on short notice. Good references furnished, but my work proves my experience. Address No. 2434.

WANT position as superintendent of large cotton mill in South Carolina or South Piedmont section of North Carolina. Now employed, but would like to change location. Fully capable and will consider only large jobs. Address No. 2435.

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Prevents Your Waste and
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The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

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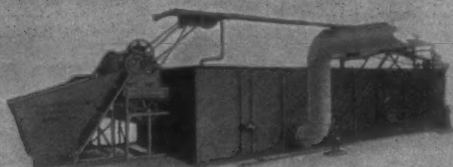


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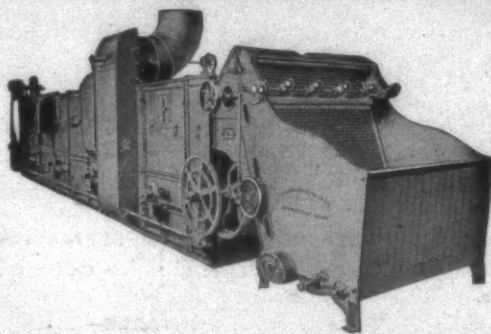
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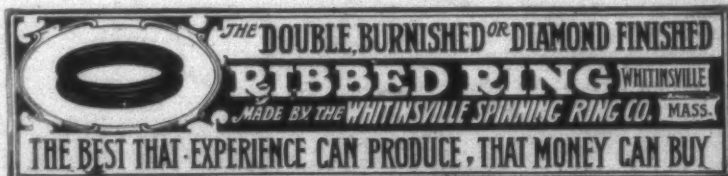


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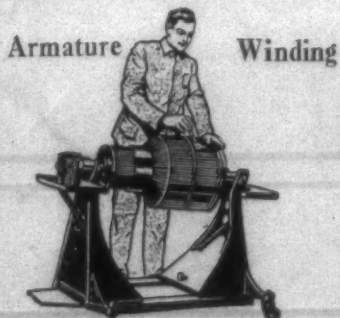
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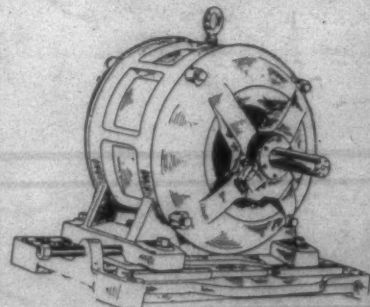


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